WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1898.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

The United States and Spain Have Come to an Understanding.

the Negotiation of a Treaty of Peace Between the Two Nations.

A dispatch from Washington says the preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step Wednesday when the secretary of state and the French ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiation for a treaty are to be conducted and reduced these to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is is yet to be submitted to the Spanish government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the administration view as to the progress made was Troop C (New York) moved by the set out in Secretary Day's sentence: "It

As to the character of this protocol it can be stated on authority that our terms are in all practical points those out in the abstract of the President's conditions published from the White is deduced that the extra conditions or ed at least in large part by the French o'clock.

NO MORE FIGHTING.

This deduction is supported by the circumstances that in the early morning, and before the conference between Secretary Day and M. Cambon which resulted in an agreement, there was a prevalent impression, based upon the with the President, that the Spanish answer was unsatisfactory and that the negotiations looked as if they might terminate suddenly. As this situation changed so suddenly after the conferene it may be fairly assumed that the ambassador abandoned the conditions which the President was reported to have regarded as unsatisfactory.

It is known that the protocol carries with and in itself provision for the cessation of hostilities. On this point the naval contingent is urgent that our government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armstice without acquiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace. What they particularly desire Followed by Her Suicide and a Wholeis that our government shall demand as a condition of a cessation of hostilities. the surrender to the United States military forces of Morro castle at the entrance of Habana harbor and some such points of vantage at the other important ports in the territory soon to fall under our control.

MAKES A STATEMENT. The answer of Spain to the terms of peace not being entirely satisfactory to the government, there was some apprehension early in the day that negotians might be broken off or further de-ayed. A conference between the French ambassador and Secretary Day at the state department during the morning, however, seemed to relieve the situation, as this was followed promptly by a call of the secretary on the President, with whom he remained some time.

After his talk with the President the secretary said: "We have agreed upon a protocol embodying proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace. including the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico and it is expected that this protocol will be expected."

This was the first admission that the two governments at last had practically come together on the basis of peace. It was intimated that what remained to be accomplished was purely formal in character and no doubt was entertained that the signatures required would be attached in due time.

THE PROTOCOL SIGNED. A dispatch dated Madrid August 11, ten o'clock p. m., says the government has received the protocol and the cabinet council rose at 9:40 p. m., having approved it. The government wired M. Cambon Thursday empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace. Thursday in Madrid was diplomatically one of the busiest since the outbreak of the war. There were no fewer than two cabinet councils, in addition to various diplomatic conferences. Though the text of the protocol was not received until Thursday evening, was well advanced, the government had been He Says That Foreign Powers Forced made fully acquainted with its contents through Paris. The matter was practically settled at the cabinet meetiug Thursday afternoon and the receipt of the actual document, therefore, only the negotiations for the peace treaty commissioners have not yet been ap-

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. and that the French ambassador would compelled to accede to their dictation fer with the Spanish commandant at receive instructions to sign it was very and sue for peace. Havana, he says, gratifying to the President. Both the will be given over to Americans and protocol and to occupy Manila immediwill begin carrying out the provisions forced to evacuate. He assures the communication with the chief authority of the protocol. The first will be the soldiers and all Spanish residents who in Porto Rico for the purpose of havcessation of hostilities followed imme- wish to return to Spain or to go to ing the Spanish forces turn over San diately by the occupation of Manila by other Spanish possessions, that free Juan and other points to him pre-Gen. Merritt and the United States transportation will be given them by paratory to evacuation. Owing to troops under his command, the occupatheir mother country to their destination in Cuba, the order to tion of San Juan in Porto Rico by Gen. tion, and they will be protected from Gen. Shafter, to be sent hereafter Miles and the evacuation of that island interference on the part of either Cu- will be much different than those by the Spanish forces. It is believed bans or Americans. He suggests that to other generals. The navy department that there will be delay in the evacua- the Cubans be forgiven and no longer is also preparing orders to all commantion of Habana. Matanza and other regarded as enemies, and that no un- ders on lines similar to the war depart-Spanish strongholds in Cuba, as some kind feeling be cherished. difficulties are anticipated in arranging for a proper form of government of Cuba and because there is no desire to hurry American troops into the island is the net result of a shooting affray at Sampson, Santiago: at the present time, the preference | Central City, S. D., Thursday. Judge being to await for cooler weather. It J. P. Giddings, Ed Shannon and Jack Cuba and Porto Rico raised. Howell is not believed by members of the ad- Wear are the men and Mrs. Ed Shan- ordered to assemble vessels at Key ministration that the commission can non is the woman. The woman is still West. complete its work in time to cause an alive but cannot recover. All the parextra session of congress to consider ties are pioneers and well to do. Gidlegislation which the treaty will neces- dings has had many political offices. setts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors master at Greensboro, Ala. Mr. Hob- tion of peace negotiations, and simply sitate, although there is a prospect Intimacy between Giddings and Mrs. in safe harbors in Porto Rico. Watson son is a Democrat, and the nomination with a view of sending home a large

COAMO CAPTURED.

Dashing Encounter Forced by the Americans Under Gen. Wilson.

The United States troops under Gen. Wilson captured the town of Coamo in A PROTOCOL AGREED UPON, Porto Rico on last Tuesday week with a loss of only seven men wounded, all Embodying Proposed Terms For of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment. One of our wounded will die.

The Spanish are known to have lost their commander, Maj. Vellescas; Capt. Ecante, Capt. Lopez and nine privates, all killed, and to have 35 wounded The Americans captured 13 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards except the cavalry. The capture of the town and garrison was neatly planned and splendidly executed. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers moved to a point at the north of the town Tuesday night and by forced marches of eight miles across the mountains arrived at the rear of the town about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, just in time to cut off the enemy's retreat. At daylight the Third Wisconsin and

right flank, and artillery, supported by is expected that this protocol will be the Second Wisconsin, advanced in the center. The Fourth cavalry took up a position from which it could gallop to the field and sweep the valley into the town. At 7 o'clock fire was opened upon the blockhouse, which was ham-mered with shell and shrapnel The House a week ago. From this fact it Spaniards replied with a few shots from their Mausers and then fled. The qualifications sought to be imposed by blockhouse was soon ablaze, and the the Spanish government were abandon- artillery fire in front ceased at 7:40

Almost immediately volley firing was heard in the rear of the town. The Spaniards in seeking to escape, ran straight into Col. Huling's regiments, posted on the hills commanding the road. The enemy sought protection in trenches, but they could not withstand the deadly fire. With their commander utterances of public men who talked and two captains killed they were compelled to surrender.

A troop of 50 Spanish cavalry escaped through the mountains, our cavalry being unable to pursue them. The Spaniards had destroyed the stone bridge cross the river Coamo leading into the town, but it was evident that they were not prepared to make a strong resistance, as no artillery was posted there. The natives received the Americans with delight. Gen. Wilson immediately after taking the town pushed the Wisconsin troops a mile out beyond, where they will camp for the

A WIFE'S CRIME.

sale Lynching.

Five negroes are hanging from the limbs of trees near the railroad track and the widow of John T. Orr is dead in her cell. This is the tragic denouncement of the assassination of John T. Orr, a wealthy merchant at Clarendon, Ark., a few nights ago. The wife died from a dose of poison, self-administered, while the negroes her associates in crime, were strung up by a mob of citizens. The report of the lynching was received at an early hour Wednesday morning, after telegraphic communication was suspended for the night, and only the authentic details of the affair come from a railroad saw the lynching. Four bodies, two the Orr household. Miss Morris, the Jewess implicated in the assassination, was not hanged, she having disappeared last night. Last Saturday night week, John T. Orr was assassinated while making a glass of lemonade. He had his wife was organist. The affair was ers of its military and naval forces; shrouded in mystery until Miss Morris told somebody that she knew who fired the shot. A coroner's inquest resulted Mrs. Orr, and a warrant for the arrest

BLANCO GIVES IT UP.

that Orr and his wife lived unhappily.

resort in Wisconsin and were married.

Spain to Sue For Peace.

News has just reach Washington of a recent proclamation of amnesty, in which General Blanco has made required a meeting of the cabinet for a known to the Spanish people of Cuba formal acceptance. Ministers adhere to that Spain had, through the interventhe statement that the protocol con- tion of foreign powers, been forced to tains no modification of the original the disgraceful issue of suing for peace, terms. Duke Almodevar de Rio, min- and that there would be no more war ister of foreign affairs assures the cor- and no further use for soldiers. He respondent of the Associated Press that offered a pardon to all Cuban political prisoners, and over 150 were released will take place in Paris, but he says the in Havana. In explaining Spain's defeat in his proclamation. Blanco informs his credulous readers that Spain, having suffered so much in the present The Associated Press bulletin from war, could not resist the interference generally. The order states further in-Madrid announcing that the Spanish of the foreign powers and go to war binet had approved the peace protocol with all countries at once, so she was United States and Spanish governments Cubaus, and the Spaniards will be ately. Gen. Miles will put himself in

Killed With Her Victims.

Three men dead and a woman dying non and Giddings and was shot.

PEACE DECLARED.

The War Between the United States and Spain Ended.

A PEACE PROCLAMATION.

The Terms Upon Which Peace is Made. Spain to Give Up Cuba and Other West Indian Islands.

With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days was quietly terminated at 23 minutes past 4 o'clock Friday afternoon when Secretary Day for the United States, and M. Cambon for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

An official statement for press publication setting out the provisions of the peace protocol was read and approved at the cabinet session Friday. It was prepared by Secretary Day, the purpose being to make it public immediately after the required signatures had been affixed to the protocol. It does not give the text of the document, but details its main points and provisions, which are as follows: MAIN PROVISIONS.

1. That Spain will relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

ish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occuthe control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

and execute the details of the evacua-

will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued the following proclamation: By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas by a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. States, and his excellency, Jules Camthe limb of a tree not far from his office and Spain have formally agreed upon ple in the free exercise of their choice and a few paces away, dangles the body | the terms on which negotiations for the | might express a wish to become a coloof another negro woman, former cook in establishment of peace between the two nial dependency of the United States or countries shall be undertaken; and

upon its conclusion and signature, hos- ask to be annexed to the United States. tilities between the two countries shall | In any of these contingencies, it is bebe suspended, and that notice to that | lieved that their wishes would be met effect shall be given as soon as possible by the approval of the President and just returned from Christ church, where | by each government to the command- | his advisors.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulation of the murder. Orr's life was insured for through the proper channels to the In 1890 the couple eloped to a summer clamation.

set my hand and caused the seal of the Later they settled in Clarendon, where Orr prospered in business. He was United States to be affixed. considered wealthy at the time of his Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our lord one thousand and eight hundred

and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third. By the president.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

ORDERS TO STOP FIGHTING. As soon as the peace protocol was signed the President sent for Secretaries Alger and Long and Gen. Corbin, and by his direction orders to cease hostilities forthwith were sent to Gens. Miles, and Shafter, to Admirals Dewey and Sampson and military commanders structions will be sent to each general. Gen. Merritt will be directed to con-Manila to carry out the terms of the

ment's order. BLOCKADE RAISED. Navy Department, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1898.

cruisers in safe harbors. Order ma- of good feeling.

rines north in Resolute. (Signed.)

Acting Secretary. Navy Department, Washington, Aug. Remey, Key West:

In accordance with the President's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend mmediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West. Allen, Acting Secretary.

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen says that besides being put in possession of the President's roclamation he was ordered to cease ostilities and raise the blockade of In compliance with the orders sent

Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remey will each send a vessel around the coast of Cuba to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised. Admiral Schley being on the Brooklyn and included in the orders to that vessel, will come north with her.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Plans for the Temporary Government of Porto Rico and Cuba.

Plans for the temporary government of Cuba and the territory which will be acquired from Spain as a result of the war are now under serious consideration by the President and the members of the cabinet. Porto Rico as an actual acquisition to the territory of the United States will be placed in charge of a military governor, who will exercise a supervisory control of all the functions of government, under the direction of the President, until congress shall determine upon a permanent form of government for the island. Upon congress alone will devolve the responsibilipy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine Rico shall permanently bear to the United States. These are reasons for the belief that the President himself 4. That Cuba, Porto Rica and other | favors a colonial form of government Spanish islands in the West Indies and this view is shared by members of shall be immediately evacuated and that | the cabinet. Canada is cited as having commissioners, to be appointed within 10 days, shall within 30 days from the satisfactory alike to a majority of its signing of the protocol, meet at Habana | people and to the mother country. This and San Juan, respectively, to arrange | system, however, it is believed can be put into operation only after the lapse of a considerable period of time, and 5. That the United States and Spain after the people have demonstrated satisfactorily their ability to govern themselves intelligently in all local matters. Upon the evacuation of Cuba it is believed to be the intention of the President to establish for the whole island a temporary military government similar to that now in operation in Santiago. When order has been fully restored and possible by each government to the the people have settled down to their commanders of its military and naval | peaceful occupations it is believed to be the view of the President that a convention of representatives of the people should be called to vote upon the question of form of government for the island. The presence of the army of the United States would be a guarantee that every citizen who would subscribe to an oath binding himself to support whatever form of government should Day, Secretary of State of the United | be agreed upon, should have the unquestioned right to vote for whomsoever bon, ambassador extraordinary and he pleased to represent him at this conplenipotentiary of the Republic of vention. The action of this body, how-France, at Washington, respectively, ever, would have to be submitted to the telegraph operator at Clarendon, who representing for this purpose the gov- United States for approval or disapprovernment of the United States and the | al. It is pointed out that this convenwomen and two men, are hanging from government of Spain, the United States | tion of representatives of the whole peo-

might favor a republican form of gov-Whereas it is in said protocol agreed ernment or possibly a majority might

The Cotton Crop.

The cotton crop report of the department of agriculture issued Wednesday in the arrest of the five negroes and protocol, declare and proclaim on the says taking the entire cotton producing part of the United States a suspension | region as a unit, the condition of the of Miss Morris. It was charged that of hostilities, and do hereby command crop on August 1st, was exactly the the wife had hired the negroes to do the that orders be immediately given same as on July 1st, namely, 91.2. This is 4.3 points higher than on Au-\$5,000, and it developed at the inquest | commanders of the military and naval | gust 1, 1897. 11.1 points higher than forces of the United States to abstain on August 1, 1896, and 5.8 points Mr. Orr was formerly a theatrical man. from all acts inconsistent with this pro- higher than the August average for the last ten years. During July there was In witness whereof, I have hereunto | an improvement of one point in Georgia, three points in North Carolina, four points in Alabama, five points in Tennessee and Indian Territory and six points in Oklahoma. On the other hand, there was a decline of one point in Texas and South Carolina and of six points in Mississippi. The average for the States are as follows: Virginia, 94; North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 89; Louisiana, 90; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 93; Georgia, 91; Florida, 87; Alabama, 95; Mississippi, 88; Tennessee, 97; Missouri, 90; Oklahoma, 98; Indian Territory, 94.

Seventeen Deserters.

No less than seventeen men have deserted from the Frist South Carolina Regiment, which is now stationed at Jacksonville, Fla. The deserters are: J. P. Bowers, Co. A, July 12; Herbert Ross, Robert Arledge, Co. B, July 10; Ross, Robert Aricage, Co. B., July 10, S. L. Henderson, Zach Henderson, Co. B., July 15; F. J. Clapp, Co. B., July 22: J. W. Rodgers, Co. C., July 15; 22; J. W. Rodgers, Marion Moneyham, July 20; James W. Shehan, Co. E, June 27; James C. Fowler, Co. E. June 27; T. A. Phillips Co. H. July 24: S. W. Patterson, Co. H, July 10; T. S. Lee, Co. I, July 19; J. T. MacDonald, William Myers and S. J. Sharp, Co. K, July 12 and 18; Coke Smith, Co. C, July 9.

What Drink Did.

Policeman H. C. Hawley of the Tenderloin station, New York, while in a fit of drunken rage Thursday, shot his wife, mother, Mary and his 4-year-old son and 6-year-old daughter. He then shot himself in the head. He was taken to Bellevue hospital, where he died soon afterward. The others were taken to the New York hospital, where later they died. The only explanation of and the sun is going down." the crime was a statement by Hawley's wife before she lost conseiousness to the effect that "drink has caused all

Hobson's Father.

President McKinley Thursday ap-

OUR OLD SOLDIERS.

The South Carolina Regiments in the Civil War.

THEY DID GOOD SERVICE.

from this State Made Names for Themselves and Their State. There is poetry in our past, there is deathless honor to South Carolina's

gallant sons, but in writing a short ac-

count of the troops sent by our State to fight for her freedom, there is space for little more than bare facts, and a list of names whose glory furnishes all the beauty of my theme. For much of my information I am indebted to our own brave soldier, Col. J. N. Brown, who not only bore the sufferings and privations of the Con-

federate camp, but won Confederate laurels as well, having been promoted to the rank of general. To the call for troops to defend the South this State promptly responded by raising 65,000 troops; 20,000 of these were State troops, or reserves, princi-pally old men and boys, verifying her

unparalleled patriotism, robbed the cradle and the grave. The first gun fired in that immortal struggle was not at Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861, but three months earlier, from Morris Island, January 9th, 1861, by South Carolina cadets, commanded by Major Stevens. It was discharged

at the "Star of the West," a steamer carrying supplies to Fort Sumter. The Fourth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers sent out April 14,1861, was composed of soldiers from Anderson, Oconee, Pickens and Greenville. Its officers were Col. J. B. E. Sloan, Lieut. Col. C. S. Mattison, Major J. H.

Whitner, Adjt. S. M. Wilkes. There was little fighting on South Carolina soil; our soldiers met the foe on the battlefields of Virginia and Tennessee and by the courage and patriotism they displayed, proved the spirit of 1776 was still a vital spark, and that the chivalry of the South could produce the finest soldiers, as well as the finest gentlemen, the world had ever pro-

The first important battle was Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. The South Carolinians who participated in this battle were commanded by Gen. D. H. Hill. On July 21st, 1861, took place the battle of Bull Run, or the First passas. In this fight were Generals Hampton; Kershaw, Bonham, Butler and Bee with their commands.

It was there Gen. Jackson was given his soubriquet. Gen. Bee in rallying his forces became impatient, and exclaimed: "Men look at Jackson's brigade, it stands like a stone wall." The name passed from the command to the commander, and has become immortal. The next important battle in which our soldiers engaged was on October 2d, 1861, at Leesburg, Gen. N. G. Evans in command of the South Carolina

Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraser's Farm. Mechanicsville, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Ox Hill, South Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Shiloh and Murfrees-

In 1863 occurred the following battles, in which the 10th, 16th, 19th and 24th regiments took part: Chancellorsville, Resaca, New Hope,

rysville. In the battle of Missionary no north, but one united country. May Ridge they did not participate, because they had made an unsuccessful attack on Knoxville, November 25th, and then returned through East Tennessee

In 1864 took place the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania. Cold Harbor, Dandridge, Fort Harrison and Richmond.

Gen. Gist was killed at Franklin. November 30th, and was succeeded by Col. Ellison Capers.

Probably the hardest fighting of the war was at Spottsylvania Court House May 12th, 1864, in the Bloody Angle. That battle lasted, without interruption, for 18 hours, and at Murfressboro, when the fighting began on the last day of 1862, and lasted two days. The following is a list of Confederate generals from South Carolina.

Lieutenant Generals: R. H. Anderson commanded a division composed of the brigades of Armstead, Mahon, Martin and Wright.

Wade Hampton cavalry brigades of Butler, Gordon, Rosser and Young. Stephen D. Lee was appointed June 23d, 1864. Major Generals: M. C. Butler. M.

W. Gary, Benjamin Huger, J. B. Ker-Brigadier Generals: Barnard E Bee. Milledge L. Bonham, John Bratton,

Ellison Capers, James Chestnut, James Connor, Thos. F. Drayton, John Dunnovant, Stephen Elliott, F. G. Evans. States Rights Gist, Maxcy Gregg, Johnson Hagood, Micah Jenkins, John D. Kennedy, Thos. Muldrop Logan, Arthur M. Manigault, Samuel McGowan, Abner Perrin. Pettigrew J. Johnson, John S. Preston, Roswell Ripley, Clement H. Stevens, J. H. Grapin, J. B. Villepigne, W. H. Wallace. The following, though appointed from

other States, are: Lieutenant General: James Long-Major Generals: E. M. Law, P. M.

B. Young. Brigadier Generals: Hamilton P. Bee, Pinckney D. Bowles. James Cantey, Jack C. Deas, Samuel W. Ferguson, A. H. Gladden, D. C. Govan, A. R. Lawton. L. Sullivan Ross. Reuben R. Ross, Lewis T. Wigfall. "Many of these men are now dead:

for others the shadows are lengthening A Generous Offer.

ly offered to parole the 1.300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction Spain is ready to repatriate them. The offer of this government was made resitate, attnough there is a prospect intimacy petween Gladings and atthe earnest request of his his flag to Newark and will retain a prospect that an extra session of the senate Shannon is given as the cause of the transfers his flag to Newark and will retain the eighth Alabama district. Two batteries of heavy are Lieut. C. Browning Smith, Co. I, aidethat an extra session of the senate might be called in November to consid- tragedy. Wear tried to separate Shan- main at Guantanamo. Assemble all Republican fellow-townsmen as a mark siderably overstayed their welcome and Fresh from the front at Santiago Gen. tillery were also being loaded for the de-camp; Lieut. I. H. Moses, Jr., bribecome burdens upon the hosts. Wheeler is invincible.

A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

A Transport Loaded With Soldiers Endangered by Fire.

A dispatch to The World from Mavila

Bay, August 10 via Hong Kong says:

Battlefields on Which the Troops gers or endure more perils. On the much to the point: voyage six men and one officer died, and fifty more were taken sick. Typhoid and meningitis played havoe with
the transports. Two firemen went insane and leaped overboard. But fire there was a blaze in the coal bunkers. At midnight when all the troops were asleep Captain Dillon assembled the is not recruited to its full quota? crew and told them the news. Ever; while the troops went about on deck, all unconscious of their peril. The bunkers were still burning when the Morgan City arrived here. Then for danger. The flames were extinguished six hundred men of the Idaho volununteers. The next most interesting in-The ships passed it on the night of July 23d, when it was in full operation. A column of flame mounted far into the air and illuminated the sea. The men crowded the rails and enjoyed the spectacle until it sank beneath the horizon, leaving only a pillar of flame mirrored in the clouds.

A LETTER FROM DEWEY.

He Tells that in this Country Sectionalism Can No Longer Exist.

Admiral Dewey: Flagship Olympia, off Cavite, Philip-

pine Islands, June 17. from the last papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the house of representatives of the resolutions exfor the naval engagement of Manila

bay May 1st. I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the tion, it would be very gratifying to have author of the resolution, bringing, as at least one regiment from my own following battles: Williamsburg, Seven it does, the highest honor that can State to accompany the splendid body come to an American naval officer in of soldiers now constituting my division his professional career. But it is a from the States of Pennsylvania, New great pleasure to acknowledge my debt | York, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Masof gratitude and to thank you in un- sachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia: stinted measure for the part you took I have been devoting myself to their in obtaining for me that greatest dis-

tinction.

It is a source of additional pleasure but you can readily understand why to me, a Vermonter, that the mover of | would feel a pride in having a bedy of the resolutions was not a man from the north, but one from the far south. This Harrison's Mountain, Gettysburg, Mills is one of the good signs of the times. Valley, Chickamauga, Richmond, Per- In the hour of danger there is no south, we never hear sectionalism again. There are no lines drawn in the navy. I need not say it may interest you to know that my flag lieutenant, Lieut. most cordially, I remain,

Very gratefully and sincerely, George Dewey.

What He Was Looking For.

A tramp applied for food at the house of a suburban agriculturist recently, and while he was eating the rations that had been furnished at his solicitation,

he was asked: "Why do you not go to work?". "I have looked long for a place that would suit me," he replied, "but have never found it." "Is there not plenty of work at

farming?" asked the interrogator. "Oh, yes," said the tramp, "plenty don't mean two thouthand of it; but you see, sir, I want to find a two thowth and two pigth." vineyard where a man who goes in at the eleventh hour is the first to come out and draw a full day's wages, In service neighbor. the olden times they dealt fairly by a man. That is the New Testament treatment, and that is what I am looking

At the close of his meal he started again in pursuit of that coveted agricultural opportunity.

Pure Water Needed.

"There is a good deal of typhoid fever," says the New York Times, "in the camps of the volunteers. Even laymen know that typhoid fever is a question of providing pure water and sceping it pure. This is so well recognized by the medical profession that expert sanitarians rank typhoid as among the most surely preventable diseases." There is a good deal of the fever outside the camps every year. Communities which are disposed to attribute its presence to a "mysterious dispensation" of any kind should, by all means, try the experiment of "providing pure water and keeping it pure.

Garcia Takes Gibara. Lieut. Col. Jane of Gen. Calixto

Garcia's staff, has just arrived at Santiago from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba by Gen. Garcia's troops. Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left a thousand sick and wounded who are being taken care of by the Cu-The United States has magnanimousban commander. Gen. Garcia with 8,000 troops is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish general, Lu-

He is Sensible.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Gen. M. C. Butler Calls on the People to Fill It Quickly.

The following letter from Gen. M. C. Butler, the Gallant South Carolinian. The third Phillippine expedition is who is in the field as a major general, here 22 days out from Honlulu. Never | was received by the colonel of the Secdid an expedition encounter more dan- ond regiment yesterday. It is very

Headquarters First Division, Second

Army Corps, Camp Alger, Va., Aug. 8th, 1898. My Dear Sir: Replying to your rewas the worst peril of all. The fleet of | cent letter, I beg to say a camp next to transports and their convoy. the monitor | the Third Virginia and First Connecti-Monterey, were three days out from Rawaii when fire was discovered aboard will complete the brigade. I crust it the transport Morgan City. One of the | will not be occupied by another regicrew reported to Captain Dillon that ment, or that other orders may not be issued before yours reaches this camp.

What is the matter that your regiment Heretofore South Carolina has al man was pledged to secreey. To let the ways responded promptly to calls made soldiers know that they were over a upon her for troops, and it is rather raging fire would be to precipitate a mortifying to those who feel a pride in panic. Silently the men coupled on her past history to find her a laggard the hose and the steam pipes. Then when almost every other State has come they began battling the flames in the forward with such alacrity. There hold. Next morning the fire was as fierce | must be something wrong somewhere. as ever. Night and day the heroic In after years it will not sound well to crew fought the fire. but with little have this State, with such a splendid success. And still the troops aboard fighting record, put down among those did not know that a fire was burning | who failed to furnish her share of troops beneath their feet. The Morgan City in obedience to a call made by the profell off in speed, and he whole fleet was | perly constituted authorities. Her peodelayed. Captain Dillon did not sig-nal the flagship. He kept his men at work fighting the flames in the bunkers, had good grounds for authorizing the enlishment and organization of an army, and it is not for us to question its wis dom or propriety. Our duty is to supthe first time the troops learned their | ply our proportion of men "for the common defence and general welfare" as after the ship had been in port a few enjoined by the constitution. Nor will hours. On board the Morgan City were | it excuse us by saying "the fighting is over" and there is no longer need for teers and a detachment of Nebraska vol- our services. None of us can forsee how many troops will be required to cident of the voyage was the sight of garrison for a time at least the territory the active volcano Farcalon de Pajaros. acquired by right of conquest, and indemnity for expenditures and sarifices made for national purposes.

South Carolina's full quota may not be needed, but she is not the judge in

I have no greater interest in the honor and character of the State, no greater reason to cherish a laudable State pride than any other of her citizens, but it is not pleasant to have the people of other States offering to make up our quota. It is a reflection upon our patriotism and good faith. It does not comport with the pride we have al-Congressman Livingston of Georgia | ways justly feltin the pluck and patriot has received the following letter from | ism of our people to have them fail now

in the full measure of their duty. I trust you will yet complete your enlistments and report with your regi-My Dear Sir: I have just learned ment at an early day, and relieve the fair escutcheon of the State from the stigma which is being placed upon it. The regiment ought to be promptly filled tending to me the thanks of congress to the maximum if is serves but one

If it should be my fortune to be ordered to Cuba with the army of occupadiscipline, equipment and organization, and have no fears as to their conduct

South Carolinians near me to share whatever may await us. Let me hear fully from you. Very truly yours, etc. M. C. Butler.

Two Thouth and Pigth.

An exchange has a comical story about a man who had a peculiar lisp, Brumby, is a Georgian by birth and and had bought some swine, applied to appointment. Again thanking you a neighbor for the loan of a pigpen, when the following conversation en-

"Mitheth Young, I have bought two throwth and pigth, and want to put them in your pen till tomorrow." "Why Mr. Fisher, my pen will not hold a twentieth part of them; what in curing possession of the express car, the world are you going to do with two

thousand pigs?'

thay two thouthand pigth, but two haul it away. They abandoned their thowth and pigth." "I hear you! Two thousand pigs for

one family? The man is certainly crazy-

'Mitheth Young, I tell you again I they took from the Adams Express don't mean two thouthand pigth: but company's car. "Oh-oh-Mr. Fisher. that's what you mean. Certainly my pen is at your

Time to Stop This.

Sheriff Tillis, of Bartow, Fla., went to Lakeland, Fla., Monday for a negro charged with selling liquor. He arrested his man, handcuffed him and had him on the car. While waiting for the train to pull out 25 or 30 of the Tenth cavalry (a negro regiment) walked into the car and demanded that the sheriff release his prisoner. This Sheriff Tillis refused to do, when up went their revolvers and in a moment Sheriff Tillis was looking down 25 or 30 revolver barrels. The soldiers advanced and took the prisoner from the sheriff and walked off with him.

Want His Son Shot. It is learned from the statement of a chaplain at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, that a letter has been received by the officers of a certain regiment from the father of a deserter urging that the boy be caught and shot. The boy, it seems, had run away from home to enter the army, and after enlisting he deserted. The parents were communicated with, and the father of the boy wrote the commanding officer that he could see no other way of removing the stain from the family name and the disgrace from the army than by catching the deserter and shooting him.

No More for Porto Rico. Orders were received at Tampa. Fla

Wednesday afternoon to the effect that | will be disappointed. board the Santiago ready to sail, and had to be unloaded. This also stops Judge Richardson shows good sense the trip contemplated by Gen. Coppin- form a part; has appointed Maj. Julius in withdrawing from the race for Con- ger and his staff, as they were to go on H. Mood, M. D.. brigade surgeon; trip and operations were stopped.

ANOTHER BATTLE

Eight Hundred Spaniards Fiercely Attack the Americans.

MANY SPANIARDS KILLED.

The Fight Lasted Two Hours. The Enemy Attempt to Retake a Light House. Good Work of the Fleet.

There was a two hours fight at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, on Wednesday. Eight hundred Spaniards attempted to retake the lighthouse which was guard-'ed by forty of our sailors, commanded by Lieut. Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jenkins, Ensign Bronson and Gunner Campbell. The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the Amphitrite, Cincinnati and Leyden. The refugees report one hundred Spaniards killed. W. H. Berdeman of the Amphitrite, a second-class man at the naval academy was seriously wounded. The Spanish advance began from Rio Grande, whither the Spaniards had retreated after the first landing of troops at Cape San Juan. They marched through Luquillo and pulled down the American flag at Fargado and replaced the Spanish flag. The terrified refugees were warned by the lighthouse force that the Spanish were coming. Sixty women and children were in an outbuilding of the lighthouse during the fight. The Spaniards opened with a machine gun at a distance of three hundred yards. The Leyden, Ensign Crosby commanding, rushed within one hundred yards of the shore and poured one pounders into the Spaniards. Capt. Barclay of the Amphitrite used his six pounder and the Cincinnati her five inch guns. The ships landed 250 men during the fight and was reinforced by the light house machine gun. Ensign Crosby took the refugees off at daybreak and has gone to Ponce. Our flag is still on the light house, but the forces have been withdrawn. The Amphitrite's guns cover the light house and are ready to annihilate it if our flag is

An Overdose of Morphine. Dr. S. Caldwell Fewell, a young physician living in York County, died Thursday morning from the effects of an overdose of morphine administered by himself. Dr. Fewell late Wednes day afternoon complained of feeling very badly, and spoke to his wife of it saying that he had taken some mediefore he left town but hadn't relieved his pain, and that he would take some morphine for it. Pouring out some in his hand, he swallowed it. In a short time he realized that he had taken too much, and sent for his father, who is also a physician. His father gave him strong coffee and did everything that could be done, as did other physicians who were called, but by 9 o'clock he was in a stupor. from which he was never awakened, breathing his last at 5 o'clock Thursday

Fooling Them. It was recently published in a Mania paper that Germany is combining with Russia to prevent the capture of Manila and that, therefore, Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will refrain from attacking the city; that the An erican resources are exhaused; that Admiral Cervera on issuing from Santiago harbor was victorious and captured Admiral Sampson, afterward bombarding American ports; that the Cherokees and the negroes in the United States have rebelled; that President McKinley has been mobbed; that Admiral Camarais at Singapore; that he is going to land in the south Philippines; that the allied Spanish fleets will annihilate Admiral Dewey and finally, that the climate is decimating the American

soldiers. A Train Held Up.

The incoming Omaha flyer, on the Birmingham road, was held up at Dug Hill, two miles north of St. Joseph, Mo., at 9 o'clock Thursday night by five or six well armed men. After sethe robbers rolled the Adams Express company's small safe out of the car "Understand me, madam; I don't door into a wagon and endeavored to task, however, and soon dumped the safe out upon the highway. It is stated by railroad officials that the robbers ecured \$18,280 from the safe which

Tillman at Leesville.

At the invitation of the people of Leesville Senator Tillman delivered an address there last Thursday. He made a vigorous defense of the dispensary law and regarded it as the best solution of the liquor problem that could be devised. He thought it was so firmly entrenched in the hearts of the people that it would never be removed. tor Tillman also spoke in behalf of higher education and made a strong plea for Clemson college. He was in favor of all State institutions and especially the Clemson Agricultural Col-

Berrier Has Skipped:

Joseph F. Berrier, a member of the Richland Volunteers, left Columbia between two suns last week with \$75 of the company's money, which he had collected to defray the expenses of the annual barbecue of the company. Berrier has been a flagman on the Southern railway, but lately he has been out of work, having for some reason lost his position. Up to this time he has borne a good reputation, and his friends are greatly surprised at his present con-

A Fast Boat.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the torpedo boat destroyer Farragut, which had her builders' trial Thursday proves to be a wonder and her constructors expect that her official test will show her to be the fastest craft of her type in the world. If she does not a speed

Promoted.

Gen. Barkely, commanding the brigade, of which the First Regiment gade commissariat.